



STATE OF THE BUREAU

1995

FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is one of the Justice Department's most critical agencies — an organization that carries out the very difficult job of protecting the public by confining criminal offenders in institutions that are safe, secure, and humane.

The successful management of a correctional system is a central element in the Department's program to make the Nation safer. The Bureau of Prisons is a leader in helping us to achieve this vitally important goal. At the same time, it is a leader in working toward yet another essential objective: making Government work better and more efficiently. The Bureau is known for its innovative, highly professional approach to public service. Because its responsibilities have increased with the rapid expansion of the inmate population, the Bureau has moved from relative obscurity in the criminal justice system to the forefront in only about a decade. And as it has done so, it has kept a people-oriented, service-minded approach to its mission.

Much of the reason for the Bureau's success is its superb staff. I have long believed that correctional workers are the unsung heroes of law enforcement. The men and women of the Bureau represent every facet of our society. They are enthusiastic, energetic, and thoughtful. They take on demanding, complex, and sometimes dangerous assignments. And they do their jobs with the kind of personal attention and professionalism that the American people should expect from their Government.

This issue of the *State of the Bureau* provides an informative update about Bureau of Prisons operations and facilities. It affirms what I see every day as I work with Bureau staff — that the Bureau of Prisons is an agency that works, and works well, for the American people.



Janet Reno

FROM THE DIRECTOR



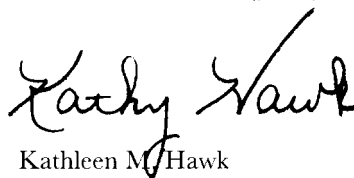
Our *State of the Bureau* publication provides an annual opportunity to take stock of the year past and look forward to the year ahead. As I review this document, I am reminded of how complex the Bureau's role is, and how important the work of the Bureau's staff is in making our Nation safer for its citizens.

This report highlights a number of accomplishments that the Bureau has made during the past year in support of its strategic goals — accomplishments such as activating new bedspace, increasing efficiency, and containing costs. All of these are important, and the staff who brought them about deserve praise for their efforts.

Our greatest accomplishment, however, is not one that can be counted, measured, or represented in any concrete way in a report. That is because, in my view, our greatest accomplishment is simply our employees' continued ability to carry out the Bureau's mission despite enormous challenges. Every hour of every day, every day of the year, Bureau of Prisons staff are on duty, performing the hundreds of tasks that keep our institutions safe, secure, and humane.

Those of you who have read the *State of the Bureau* in years past will notice that this year's edition is different from previous issues. In the interest of cost containment, we have reduced the length of this year's publication and economized as much as possible on its design and printing. Despite these necessary efficiencies, the *State of the Bureau* still provides a great deal of important information about the Bureau's progress toward meeting its strategic goals, about its institutions around the Nation, and about its inmate population and staff. Another difference in this year's *State of the Bureau* is that it presents information gathered for the fiscal year; previous issues of the *State of the Bureau* were based on calendar year information.

I urge readers to review this publication carefully, because it portrays the activities of one of the finest organizations in Government, and one of the most important in the Nation's fight against crime.



Kathleen M. Hawk

FY 1995: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has utilized a strategic planning approach to management since 1988. Driven by its Mission Statement, the BOP's six broad correctional goals provide the framework for its strategic plan.

The BOP's current strategic plan reflects major issues that face the agency today. Particular emphasis is placed on those that are relevant to institutional operations and those that impact the safety and security of BOP institutions. The agency's mission and six national goals are reviewed annually at a dedicated planning session and then regularly throughout each year to ensure that they continually meet the needs of society and reflect the vision and mission of a modern correctional agency and the challenges confronting the Bureau. Specific objectives, which fall under each of the broad goals, are also reviewed and modified as necessary.

During the 1995 Executive Staff planning meeting, 6 National Objectives were deemed complete (and therefore deleted), 19 were revised, and 8 new ones were added. New objectives addressed the following areas: the possible privatization of selected Federal facilities in the future, the creation of a master medical facility plan, an assessment of pretrial detention facilities, the development of medical and physical standards for staff, the implementation of a Wide Area Network (called BOPNet), improvements in reporting significant incidents to the Central Office, the improvement of the inmate transportation program, and the com-

pletion of at least 90 percent of funded line item projects (which are major construction projects approved by Congress) that are more than 2 years old.

The following is an overview of the Bureau's FY 1995 accomplishments, arranged according to the Bureau's six national goals.

GOAL - POPULATION MANAGEMENT:

The BOP will proactively manage its offender population to ensure safe and secure operations.

n The BOP's inmate population at the end of FY 95 was 100,958 (90,159 in its own facilities and 10,799 in contract confinement). This is an increase of 6,090 from the FY 94 yearend inmate population of 94,868 (85,850 in BOP facilities and 9,018 in contract confinement). At the end of FY 95, the BOP had a rated capacity of 72,039 (an increase of 7,288 beds over the rated capacity of 64,751 at the end of FY 94).

By the end of FY 95, Bureau institutions were operating at 126 percent of capacity, 6 percent less than at the end of FY 94. (This 126 percent figure was the total crowding rate; when broken down by security level, the ratio of population to capacity was as follows: 97 percent at minimum-security institutions, 133 percent at low-security institutions, 152 percent at medium-security institutions, 140 percent at high-security institutions, and 117 percent at administrative institutions.)

Through its ongoing construction and expansion program, the BOP added significant prison capacity during FY 95. New activations included: (1) a Federal Medical Center (FMC) and satellite Federal Prison Camp (FPC) for female offenders at Carswell Air Force Base, Texas; (2) three Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI's) with satellite FPC's — at Cumberland, Maryland; Greenville, Illinois; and Pekin, Illinois; (3) an Administrative Maximum Security facility (ADX) at Florence, Colorado; and (4) a Federal Transportation Center (FTC) at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

New prison bedspace was activated at 11 new sites during FY 95. Construction continues on six other institutions (representing an additional 7,176 beds): FCI Coleman, Florida (Medium); FMC Butner, North Carolina; FCI Taft, California (Low); Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC), Brooklyn, New York; FCI Beaumont, Texas; and U.S. Penitentiary (USP) Beaumont, Texas.

n The BOP has actively encouraged non-citizen inmates to apply for international treaty transfer to their native countries. This allows foreign national inmates to be nearer their families while, at the same time, decreasing the U.S. Government's cost of housing non-citizen offenders. Because of increased emphasis on the treaty transfer program, 752 inmates applied for treaty transfer in FY 95.

During FY 95, the BOP worked with the Office of Enforcement Operations and the U.S. Marshals Service, returning 180 foreign inmates to their native

countries and 64 U.S. citizens held in foreign prisons to the United States to finish serving their sentences.

n During FY 95, the BOP's community corrections and home confinement programs experienced substantial growth. At the end of the year, 6,146 inmates were in community corrections center programs; 1,253 of these were on home confinement status. These numbers have increased by 12 percent and 33 percent, respectively, over yearend figures for FY 94. During the same period, the number of Comprehensive Sanction Centers (facilities that provide a spectrum of community corrections services to offenders) increased from 8 to 14. The increased use of these alternative confinement options helps ease the crowding pressures being placed on low- and medium-security facilities.

GOAL - HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

The BOP will have a competent and representative workforce meeting the organization's needs up to and beyond the year 2000.

n In FY 95, a total of 3,933 job applicants were selected for initial employment with the BOP, increasing the agency's total staff complement to more than 28,000.

n The Bureau uses standardized procedures and guidelines for evaluating applications for initial employment throughout the agency; to further

ensure the integrity of BOP employees, all new hires are subject to drug testing and a thorough background investigation.

n The BOP's Security and Background Investigation Section successfully completed 3,191 initial investigations in FY 95.

n Since the BOP was given the authority to grant employment security approvals in November 1992, background investigations have been performed on more than 60 percent of BOP staff. Background investigations have been completed for all staff who have been employed by the Bureau for more than 18 months.

n All staff are subject to periodic reinvestigations that assure a high level of integrity among BOP staff. The BOP initiated 3,530 reinvestigations in FY 95, and 6,493 reinvestigations are scheduled for FY 96.

n The Human Resource Management Division also has significantly improved the pre-employment screening process by:

Ensuring that all BOP panel interviewers are trained and certified prior to serving on an interview panel.

Including in the panel process standardized situation questions and job-related follow-up questions that provide a fair assessment tool of every candidate for employment.

n In an effort to foster employee development, career advancement, and equal opportunity, the BOP established a formal mentoring program in January 1995. The mentoring program allows interested employees to enhance their personal growth and professional development and to improve their potential for upward career mobility. The mentoring program — open to all employees with at least 1 year of service — seeks to increase staff morale, career success, and job satisfaction and to develop the next generation of leaders within the BOP.

n The Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado, continues to utilize video teleconferencing to reduce travel for training and, thus, reduce costs. In FY 95, more than 50 training sessions were conducted using this technology.

GOAL - SECURITY AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT:

The BOP will maintain its facilities in operationally sound conditions and in compliance with security, safety, and environmental requirements.

n The BOP's Special Operations Response Teams (SORT's) have proven to be a valuable crisis management resource in recent years. From April-June 1995, 48 SORT's gathered at host institutions in their respective regions to participate in regional

maneuvers and training exercises. The training focused on realistic approaches to emergency situational management and performance under stressful circumstances. Emphasis was placed on tactical readiness and the ability to respond to selected tactical situations. The Bureau also has emphasized training of institution Hostage Negotiation Teams (HNT's) and Disturbance Control Teams (DCT's), which provide an additional level of response capability during emergency situations. Because it is likely that these teams would interact in an actual emergency, joint training is common.

n During FY 95, the Bureau's Intelligence Section published a Security Threat Group Symbols and Terminology Manual for use as an information resource and training guide for staff dealing with those groups. This is the first comprehensive guide ever developed on the topic of prison gangs and other security threat groups. Nearly 2,000 copies of the manual have been printed and distributed to BOP staff, representatives of other Federal law enforcement agencies, and selected State and local law enforcement officials.

n In FY 95, the BOP hired an independent environmental consulting firm to conduct environmental surveys at a sample of BOP facilities. The surveys, conducted pursuant to a recommendation from the BOP's Environmental Task Force and with the approval of the BOP's Executive Staff, were undertaken as a proactive measure to assist the BOP in evaluating its

compliance with applicable environmental laws and requirements. Based on these surveys, the firm concluded that those BOP facilities surveyed met or exceeded most applicable requirements.

GOAL - CORRECTIONAL LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

The BOP will manage its operations and resources in a competent and effective manner which encourages creativity and innovation in the development of exemplary programs, as well as excellence in maintaining the basics of correctional management. The BOP continually strives toward improvements in its effective use of resources and its efficient delivery of services.

n During FY 95, the Bureau of Prisons made significant progress on its Review of Functions initiative — a project designed to identify responsible ways to reduce staff workload and improve the efficiency of Bureau operations.

Between January and June 1995, approximately 1,400 staff from all levels of the organization were interviewed about the functions performed in their job area. When asked for suggestions about streamlining these functions, staff

responded with more than 6,300 specific suggestions.

After the initial data was gathered, the Bureau formed assessment teams to review the suggestions and select those that had the most merit. The 6-week assessment period involved more than 250 staff members on 27 different discipline teams. Out of the original 6,000 submissions, 1,740 suggestions were chosen.

Through discussion and merging of related ideas, these 1,740 individual ideas were compiled into 775 final recommendations for Executive Staff consideration.

n Federal Prison Industries (FPI) improved procedures for delivering products and services to its Federal Government customers by implementing the QuickShip Credit Card Program. By accepting credit card payments and guaranteeing prompt deliveries, FPI has been able to expedite shipping and better serve its Federal customers.

n More than 6,400 community volunteers have donated their time to assist Federal inmates during FY 95. These volunteers serve as positive role models for inmates and perform a vital service by augmenting institution programs and services.

n With the increasing cost of health-care and an aging inmate population, well-managed medical services are a critical factor in prison administration. During FY 95, the health services

departments of 21 BOP institutions received accreditation for ambulatory care from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). This brings the total number of JCAHO-accredited ambulatory care units to 40. In addition, two institutions — FCI Tallahassee, Florida and FPC Pensacola, Florida — received accreditation with commendation, the highest honor awarded by the JCAHO. The major medical programs at five of the Bureau's six Medical Centers (i.e. prison hospitals) are also accredited by the JCAHO. The sixth (a newly-activated Federal Medical Center) will undergo an accreditation survey in the near future.

n The BOP's Health Services Division completed negotiations for access to the Health and Human Services National Practitioner Data Bank. This access is part of the BOP's total quality management strategy to meet community healthcare standards by verification of malpractice suits and judgments against healthcare providers.

n In accordance with new Postal Service regulations, the BOP purchased and installed postage metering equipment in all of its facilities. (The Postal Service had previously allowed Government agencies to send mail under the Postal Service indicia and to estimate, rather than directly account for, postage costs.) While direct accountability for mail could have resulted in a net increase in postage costs, BOP mailroom staff have carefully managed their mailing practices to contain costs as much as possible.

For example, by eliminating the requirement for Return Receipt service used when mailing inmate property between institutions, the Bureau avoided approximately \$225,000 per year in postage expenses.

n In FY 95, \$4,238,000 was collected from inmate accounts for the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP). This total was \$360,000 more than the amount collected last year. The BOP also implemented a system that automates inmate payments to the Debt Accounting Operations Group in the U.S. Department of Justice, thus saving staff time and ensuring accuracy of inmate accounts. The majority of all donations to IFRP are distributed, through U.S. Attorneys Offices and the Department of Justice's Crime Victims Fund, to victim assistance and support groups or as direct compensation to victims for losses resulting from crimes. In addition to helping crime victims, the IFRP also helps offenders recognize their fiscal and moral responsibilities, including child support, alimony, and other court-ordered obligations.

GOAL - INMATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES:

The BOP provides services and programs to address inmate needs, providing productive use-of-time activities, and facilitating the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

n Inmate employment reduces the idleness that breeds unrest and violence; prison industries provide the most important employment opportunity in Federal prisons. At the end of FY 95, Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (which goes by the trade name UNICOR) employed approximately 16,780 inmates, or about 18 percent of the Federal inmate population housed in BOP facilities.

During FY 95, UNICOR activated four new factories (FCI Cumberland, Maryland; FCI Pekin, Illinois; FPC Eglin, Florida; and FCI Greenville, Illinois) to keep pace with the population growth and keep inmates productively occupied. This increased the total number of UNICOR factories to 97. UNICOR's net sales for FY 95 reached \$459 million, compared to \$395 million in net sales for FY 94.

UNICOR continues to offer its diverse line of products and services to Federal Government customers. It employs as many inmates as possible so that it can maintain safety and order in BOP institutions. At the same time, it strives to minimize any undue adverse impact on private sector businesses.

n The BOP's Special Needs Offender Coordinator worked with BOP's Office of General Counsel and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia to formulate the BOP's position in achieving settlement in *Butler v. Reno*, a case relating to minimum security camp facilities and program options for female Federal offenders. The settlement agreement

calls for dismissal of the pending lawsuit by the plaintiffs in exchange for the Bureau of Prisons providing information and reports on the availability of jobs, programs, and facilities for female and male inmates in Federal prisons to the plaintiffs' counsel for the next 3 years.

n The BOP developed and implemented improved programs for managing inmates with serious mental health problems and for preventing inmate suicides. It also instituted a new program to prevent sexual assault and to meet the medical, psychological, and safety needs of victims of sexual assault. (Although the rate of sexual assaults in Federal prisons is very low, sexual assault is still a topic that the Bureau takes extremely seriously.)

n The BOP has been active in dealing with issues, concerns, and obligations posed by the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA). A new program statement on religious beliefs and practices of committed offenders was developed, specifically addressing the operational implications of RFRA. The BOP conducted a systemic review of RFRA issues throughout the prison system, canvassed representatives of various faith groups for information on their beliefs and practices, and hosted a joint BOP and DOJ RFRA Task Force visit and issues seminar at FCI Petersburg, Virginia.

n About 30 percent of all offenders in the BOP have histories of serious substance abuse, and potentially would benefit from some form of drug treatment.

The BOP's Drug Abuse Treatment Program addresses inmate drug abuse by attempting to identify, confront, and alter inmate attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that lead to criminal and drug-using behavior. These programs also address the angry and often violent actions that become an increasingly large part of a drug-abusing lifestyle. In the late 1980's, the BOP totally redesigned its substance abuse program with the help of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and by reviewing drug treatment programs around the country. An expanded drug abuse treatment module that focuses specifically on the needs of female offenders also is under development.

In addition to several types of in-prison treatment options, the BOP's current substance abuse program includes a comprehensive, community-based drug treatment program. Approximately 25 percent of all inmates in community corrections are enrolled in such programs. (These include offenders receiving transitional care after completing the Bureau's institution-based residential programs, all offenders who have completed Intensive Confinement Center programs, and any other inmates deemed to be at significant risk of relapsing into drug-abusing behavior upon release.) Inmates are generally placed with the same treatment provider used by the local Federal probation office to ensure continuity of care. This practice has the added benefit of potentially saving the U.S. Probation Service thousands of treatment hours during the supervision portion of the offender's sentence.

n Through interagency agreements with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) awarded a \$905,000 grant to a private sector to establish a national center to improve mental health and substance abuse services in criminal justice settings for individuals who are diagnosed with both mental illness and a substance abuse problem.

GOAL - BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS:

The BOP will continue to seek opportunities for expanding the involvement of community, and local, State, and Federal agencies, in improving the effectiveness of the services it provides to offenders and constituent agencies. The active participation by BOP staff to improve partnerships will allow the BOP to carry out its mission within the criminal justice system and to remain responsive to other agencies and the public. The BOP will develop partnerships to focus the shared responsibility for the establishment of a supportive environment promoting the reintegration of offenders into the community.

n During the past decade, the Federal detainee population has experienced unprecedented growth. To help provide for the detention needs of other Federal law enforcement agencies, the BOP operates 7 Federal detention centers and 21 detention units at other

BOP facilities. During FY 95, the Bureau housed approximately 9,000 U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) prisoners and more than 1,700 Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detainees in these facilities.

The BOP, INS, and the Executive Office for Immigration Review have worked throughout FY 95 to complete plans for an enhanced Institution Hearing Program, which will ensure that most aliens complete their deportation hearings before completing their sentences. This will reduce confinement costs for detention of aliens awaiting deportation decisions after having served their sentences.

BOP staff work closely with INS staff to determine which Mariel Cubans may be released from Federal custody. The BOP assists in identifying those Mariel Cubans who can be repatriated pursuant to the 1984 Migration Agreement with Cuba. The BOP also administers mental health programs, community corrections programs, and sponsorship programs to provide treatment for Mariel Cubans who are eligible for release and to assist in their resettlement in the community.

n The BOP has established forensic study sites at 9 BOP institutions around the Nation. In FY 95, Bureau staff at these sites completed 389 mental health evaluations of offenders for Federal courts — a 77 percent increase over the number of such studies completed in FY 94. Additional forensic studies are carried out by the Bureau's 5 Federal Medical Centers, as well as by private practice psychologists at

Bureau institutions throughout the Nation. The BOP's Witness Evaluation Unit (which helps determine whether individuals are appropriate for placement in the Witness Protection Program) completed 350 evaluations for the DOJ's Office of Enforcement Operations during FY 95.

n During FY 95, NIC continued to assist State, local, and Federal corrections agencies in improving their management, operations, programs, and services. During FY 95, NIC:

Trained a total of 34,587 executives, managers, trainers, and specialists working in adult corrections.

Provided technical assistance in response to 469 requests from State and local adult corrections agencies in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Through an interagency agreement with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provided training for 372 juvenile justice practitioners and technical assistance to 15 juvenile justice agencies in 13 States.

Filled 11,993 requests for information from corrections practitioners, policymakers, and others from throughout the United States and abroad.

Awarded 33 grants to agencies and organizations in 18 States and the District of Columbia.

Sponsored a comprehensive study to determine the needs of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections.

n In accordance with the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement was created within NIC to promote and support job training and placement programs for offenders and ex-offenders.

n The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) transferred \$500,000 to NIC through an interagency agreement to assist States applying for or receiving OJP grants for correctional facility construction, expansion, and operation.

BUREAU OF PRISONS OFFICES

While the primary business of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is operating correctional facilities, certain administrative, support, and policy functions are carried out by the Central Office, six regional offices, and two training centers.

CENTRAL OFFICE

The Bureau of Prisons, which is a component of the United States Department of Justice, has its headquarters, or Central Office, at 320 First Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20534.

The staff of the Central Office are responsible for the control and coordination of all the activities of the agency. Major functions include planning, developing policy, managing staffing and other resources, developing the budget, monitoring program and services quality, and coordinating the activities of the regional offices and institutions.

In addition to these management functions, Central Office staff have primary responsibility for public information activities, legal and legislative affairs, and relations with Congress and policy-making administrators in other Government agencies, as well as private organizations.

Central Office staff carry out such functions as adjudicating appeals by inmates and employees, directing research and evaluation projects, designing automated information systems, managing environmental health and safety programs, coordinating staff recruitment activi-

ties, and negotiating with the sole bargaining agent for Bureau employees, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) Council of Prison Locals.

REGIONAL OFFICES

The Bureau of Prisons also has 6 regional offices, which directly oversee the operations of the facilities within their respective regions of the country.

Staff in a regional office include a regional director and deputy regional director, as well as administrators in such areas as human resource management, education, health services, financial management, unit/case management, correctional services, psychology services, chaplaincy services, facilities development and operations, food service, and community corrections. The staff maintain close contact with institution staff in all facets of Bureau operations.

Regional office staff provide management and technical assistance to institution and community corrections personnel. They conduct workshops, conferences, and specialized training programs; give technical assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies; and contract with community agencies to provide offender placement in community corrections centers.

The following is a list of the six Bureau of Prisons regional offices and their addresses.

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE
10010 Junction Drive, Suite 100-N
Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701
301-317-3100 Fax: 301-317-3115

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE
Gateway Complex Tower II, 8th Floor
4th & State Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101-2492
913-621-3939 Fax: 913-551-1130

NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
U.S. Customs House, 7th Floor
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
215-597-6317 Fax: 215-597-6315

SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE
4211 Cedar Springs Road, Suite 300
Dallas, Texas 75219
214-767-9700 Fax: 214-767-9724

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
523 McDonough Boulevard, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315
404-624-5202 Fax: 404-624-8151

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
7950 Dublin Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Dublin, California 94568
510-803-4700 Fax: 510-803-4802

STAFF TRAINING

Staff training is an integral part of Bureau of Prisons staff development. Introductory training is conducted at the Bureau's Staff Training Academy in Glynnco, Georgia; specialized professional training is conducted at the Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado, as well as the Staff Training Academy's Specialty Training Center in Artesia, New Mexico.

BOP STAFF TRAINING ACADEMY

Federal Law Enforcement Training
Center, Building 21
Glynco, Georgia 31524
912-267-2711 Fax: 912-267-2983

MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY

TRAINING CENTER

791 Chambers Road
Aurora, Colorado 80011
303-361-0557 Fax: 303-361-0623

BOP STAFF TRAINING ACADEMY

SPECIALTY TRAINING CENTER

1300 W. Richey Avenue
Artesia, New Mexico 88210
505-748-8014 Fax: 505-748-8075

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
CORRECTIONS**

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provides technical assistance, training, information, and grants to State and local correctional agencies throughout the country. NIC has four divisions—Jails, Prisons, Community Corrections, and Academy—and it operates a clearinghouse known as the NIC Information Center. NIC provides training to State and local correctional personnel as well as Bureau employees at its Academy in Longmont, Colorado.

NIC ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE/

PRISONS DIVISION/COMMUNITY

CORRECTIONS DIVISION

320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534
800-995-6423 Fax: 202-307-3361

NIC JAILS DIVISION/ACADEMY

1960 Industrial Circle, Suite A
Longmont, Colorado 80501
800-995-6429 Fax: 303-682-0469

NIC INFORMATION CENTER

1860 Industrial Circle, Suite A
Longmont, Colorado 80501
800-877-1461 Fax: 303-682-0558

BUREAU OF PRISONS FACILITIES

This section of the *State of the Bureau* provides a brief profile of each of the 82 institutions that the Bureau operated in FY 1995. It also includes a list of facilities scheduled to be opened between October 1995 and December 1996. A number of categories of information are provided for each currently-operating facility; most are self-explanatory.



SECURITY LEVEL

The Bureau operates institutions of several different security levels to appropriately house a broad spectrum of offenders. Security levels are based on such features as the presence of external patrols, gun towers, security barriers, or detection devices; the type of housing within the institution; internal security features; and the staff-to-inmate ratio. Each facility is placed in one of five groups—minimum, low, medium, high, and administrative.

n MINIMUM-SECURITY

Minimum-security institutions, also known as Federal Prison Camps, have dormitory housing, a relatively low staff-to-inmate ratio, and no fences. These institutions are work- and program-oriented, and many are located adjacent to larger institutions or on military bases, where inmates help serve the labor needs of the institution or the base.

n LOW-SECURITY

Low-security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI's) have double-fenced perimeters, mostly dormitory housing, and strong work and program components. The staff-to-inmate ratio in these institutions is higher than in minimum-security facilities.

n MEDIUM-SECURITY

Medium-security FCI's have strengthened perimeters (often double fences with electronic detection systems), cell-type housing, a wide variety of work and treatment programs, and an even higher staff-to-inmate ratio than do low-security institutions, providing even greater internal controls.

■ HIGH-SECURITY

High-security institutions, also known as U.S. Penitentiaries (USP's) have highly secure perimeters (either walled or double-fenced), multiple- and single-occupant cell housing, and close staff supervision and movement controls.

■ ADMINISTRATIVE

Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of noncitizen or pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape prone inmates. Administrative facilities are capable of holding inmates of all security categories.

Capacity is the number of inmates the institution was designed to hold.

Population is the average number of inmates the institution actually held on September 28, 1995.

The Accreditation checkbox indicates that an institution is accredited. BOP facilities are currently accredited by two separate organizations: the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Since these organizations evaluate different aspects of the institution's program, many institutions are accredited by both ACA and JCAHO.

ACA accreditation provides external certification that the Federal prisons offer decent living conditions, provide adequate programs and services, and safeguard inmate constitutional rights by ensuring compliance with more than 450 adult correctional living stan-

dards developed by the ACA. At the end of FY 1995, 56 Bureau facilities were accredited by ACA.

JCAHO accreditation provides external certification that the healthcare provided in BOP facilities is consistent with community standards for health-care. There are various types of JCAHO accreditation awarded to BOP facilities, based on their mission: Ambulatory Care, Hospital, Mental Health, and Long-Term Care.

Ambulatory care (equivalent to that found at a doctor's office or clinic) is provided at all BOP facilities. JCAHO conducted ambulatory care accreditation surveys of health departments at 40 BOP facilities in 1994 and 1995; all 40 received accreditation. Twenty-six additional institutions have been selected to go through the JCAHO ambulatory care accreditation process during FY 1996, and others will be surveyed after that.

Major medical care (equivalent to that found at a hospital) is provided at the BOP's 6 medical centers, most of which are known as FMC's. The major medical programs at 5 of the 6 medical centers are accredited by JCAHO. The most recent addition to the FMC's, FMC Carswell, will receive a JCAHO accreditation survey in the near future.

In the following institution-by-institution listing, if a category is omitted, it is not applicable at that institution. Readers requiring more information on a particular facility are encouraged to contact the facility directly or contact the Bureau of Prisons Office of Public Affairs at 202-307-3198.